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The Wilmington Post.

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WILMINGTON POST

[ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT WILMINGTON, N. C., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C. is $1 00 per year; six months 75 cents.

All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

All advertisements will be charged a the above rates, except on special con tracts.

THE CONDITION OF THE PRESIDENT,

The POST has refrained since the morning of the attempt at assassination, to enter that field of speculation as to the prospects for speedy recovery to the august sufferer, so tempting apparently to a large portion of the press. We have, however, contented ourself with following, day by day, the narrative of the incidents which have naturally come in the train of the current events. This embraced those outbursts of popular indignation which stigmatized with curses the first act, the lofty philosophy with which the President bore himself, the opinions of the illustrious medical gentlemen who hourly recited the occurrences around the Presidential couch, the domestic drama of the sick room, and the lofty magnanimity and fidelity with which the millions of Americans tendered their condolences, followed by the more stately grief and sympathy of bending thrones.

And so Saturday night has come bringing with it the eighth day of unhealedness and vain waiting. In vain they have waited for that erect figure which two weeks ago accepted the fascinations of the Elberon, and afterwards bore his unflinching crest down the Pennsylvania Avenue, intent on reviewing the memories of those classic halls which he had honored and which had honored him, and afterwards mixing with the scholars at St Albans who were consulting among themselves plans for the progress of civilization and humanity. There was nothing dirge-like or melodramatic in this week of solemnity but that gravity of grieving which betokened a great public calamity.

If the prayers of good and earnest men and women availed in the courts of medicine, if the silent wishes of the poor and lowly were apprehended, if a people without distinction of party, or sect, or race had gained audience, long ago would vengeance have been visited on the author of this infamous crime and the President rescued from the jaws of the malady which has bound him thus far.

We believe the President will recover. There is a fate that is friendly to the strong of nerve and the iron will. Where one man will die under the effects of a given gunshot wound another would live. This is proved over and over by surgical statistics and precedents. All circumstances contribute to lift the President to a vantage ground where he will defeat the malevolence of the vile wretch who shot him and at the same time satisfies the great yearning heart of American people.

Of the Republican papers published in North Carolina are opposed to prohibition: "American," at Statesville; "North State," at Greensboro; "Republican," at Winston; "Carolinian," at Elizabeth City; "Star," Goldsboro; POST, Wilmington; "Lodge," Newbern; "Enterprise," Goldsboro. There is a paper published at Ashville called the "News," which is independent in politics, with Republican leanings, which is fighting for prohibitin. But it will be seen that every square Republican paper in the state is anti-prohibition, and is advising everybody to vote against prohibition.

"The Wilmington Star," the ablest conducted and edited Democratic paper in the state is opposed to prohibition, and is making a gallant fight in behalf of the rights of the people.

We have received a great many letters from ministers of different churches in this state, endorsing our articles concerning the course of certain ministers, who have left the pulpit for the political rostrum. We have received these letters with great delight as it shows that it is only a minority of the ministers who have quit the gospel for politics.

Let everybody stop and consider well before he votes for the prohibition bill, commence taking the rights of the people away from them, and there is no telling where it will end.

Mr. Amasa Stone, father-in-law of Mr. John Hay, is reputed to be worth $8,000,000.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

Further Accounts of his Sickness

FIFTH DAY.

July 7.

THE PRESIDENT.

Most comfortable at 8.30—pulse less frequent, and at 1 p. m. as follows: The condition of the President continues quite as favorable as this morning—pulse 100—temperature 100.8—respiration 23.

2.30 p. m.—The President has eaten chicken broth—expressed strong desire for toast or oatmeal. Chance of recovery considered more than even. Secondary hemorrhage or blood poisoning might occur, abscess along course of ball. Introduced Nelleton probe gently, Saturday, three-and-a half inches.

Geo. Wilson, Secretary New York Chamber of Commerce requested Postmaster General James to say to Mrs. Garfield that the New York Chamber of Commerce has subscribed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be presented to her, both as a token of their sincere esteem and sympathy, and as a means of relieving the mind of the President entirely from anxiety with regard to the future of his family.

To this telegram Postmaster General James replied as follows: "Your dispatch has been delivered to Mrs. Garfield. On the receipt of it she remarked: 'There was so much that was touching and beautiful in the sympathy of the people of the whole country that she did not dare to trust herself to think of it.'"

Conkling to MacVeagh.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The following correspondence has passed between Senator Conkling and Attorney General MacVeagh:

Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y., July 5.—My Dear Sir:—In the abhorrence with which all decent men alike shudder at the attempt to murder the President I have given thought to a matter to which your attention may or may not have turned. Our criminal code treats premeditated homicide in all cases alike, irrespective of the victim; a murder being visited by the greatest penalty. Perhaps no distinction between one case and another could be founded on the public relations held by the person slain; but in the case of an attempt to murder, broad distinctions can be made between assailing the life of an individual and an attempt to take a life of special value to the whole people. The shocking occurrence of Saturday, I think, demands that the definition of punishment of assaults at high Executive officers, whether successful or not, should be made thoroughly rigorous. The man who attempts the life of the President, if morally responsible, commits an offence which the nation ought to guard against and punish by the exertion of all the power civilized nations may employ. I suggest this as deserving consideration. My profound sympathies are with the President and with all of you every hour. The conflict of reports keep hope and fear striving with each other, with nothing stable except the faith and trust that the worst is over and passed. I wish you would express my deepest sympathy in this hour, which should hush all discords and enlist all prayers for his safe deliverance. Please also give to Mrs. Garfield my most respectful condolence.—Trusting that all will be well.

Cordially yours,
ROSCOE CONKLING,

REPLY.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—*Hon. Roscoe Conkling, New York.*—Thanks for your letter of the 5th, which has just reached me. Its suggestions will be carefully considered, and its kind message of sympathy will be conveyed to the President and Mrs. Garfield at the earliest opportunity. WAYNE MACVEAGH.

FRIDAY, July 8.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 8, 12.30 P. M.—The progress of the President's case continues to be favorable. Pulse 108, temperature 101.4, respiration 24.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBT. REYBURN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 8 P. M.—The President's condition continues favorable. He has passed a very comfortable afternoon and has taken more nutriment than on previous days. Pulse 108, temperature 101, respiration 24. The conditions continue so favorable that there will be no further bulletin until to-morrow morning.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 8 P. M.—The following telegram was sent by the attending surgeons to the consulting surgeons this afternoon: The President's condition has not materially changed since our telegram to you yesterday. During the afternoon and evening he was again troubled with acid eructations, and the administration of nutrients was again suspended for several hours. One quarter of a grain of morphia was administered hypodermically at 8.30 P. M., and was followed at once by a tranquil sleep.

After 1 a. m. of the 9th, he passed the night tranquilly, retaining chicken broth, milk, to which a teaspoonfull of old rum was added. When the antiseptic dressing was removed there was healthy pus.

The record since our last telegram is as follows: Yesterday, at 8.30 p. m. pulse 106, temperature 100.2, respiration 23. This morning, at 8.30 a. m., pulse 96, temperature 99.2, respiration 23. At 1 p. m., it is pulse 108, temperature 101.4, respiration 24.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS,
J. J. WOODWARD,
J. K. BARNS,
ROBT. REYBURN.

The prohibitionists are claiming *all* of the big men of the state. One would think, from reading their papers that everybody and the cook was in favor of the prohibition bill—and yet it is not the case. You will see in their papers that Honorable Daniel G. Fowle, Honorable Daniel L. Russell, Honorable Joseph J. Martin, Honorable A. M. Waddell, and thousands of others are out making speeches in favor of the bill. Yet it is not the case. There are a few men who are in favor of the bill from conscience motives, and will advocate it. But it is hard to find a man, who believes in equal rights for all men, who will come out square in favor of prohibition. The fact is, most of the men who advocate probibition do so without thinking of the great wrong being done to thousands in their private business pursuits; but some member of their family is a drunkard, and they believe that by prohibiting the sale of liquor the stain will be removed. In other words, they are willing to destroy thousands for the sake of personal gain.

The prohibitionists all say that no respectable man would advocate anti-prohibition. We are led by this to ask if such men as Gov. D. S. Reid, Judge Furches, ex-Speaker Price, Senator's Vance and Ransom, Col. William Johnson, Hon. W. A. Moore and Treasurer Worth, to say nothing of thousands of others, are not respectable.

Hon. G. A. Mebane, of Bertie county, a state Senator for many years, and one of the best colored orators in the state, is going to canvass his county against prohibition. He stands high in the Society of Good Samaritans of the state. He is the Past Grand Chief of the Grand Lodge No. 10. He says Bertie county will go 1,200 majority against prohibition.

Rev. G. B. Farmer, the Elder in this district, expresses himself very much opposed to ministers having anything to do in politics. And says the action of certain preachers, concerning prohibition, is bound to do great harm to the church. Rev. John W. Davis joins Elder Farmer in this opinion.

Every Republican who believes in equal rights, every true man to the interest of the state, all who accept the Reconstruction Acts as final, and all who believe the colored men are entitled to the same priveleges as the whites, before the law, will vote against Prohibition.

The widow of the late Gen. Dockery of Richmond county, and mother of Col. Oliver H. Dockery, died at her residence on the 1st of July, last. Col. Dockery has many sympathizers in this section.

When a minister leaves his pulpit to discuss politics he disgraces himself and his charge. Our advice to them all is to let politics alone. Church and state should ever be kept separate.

The Democratic papers are about equally divided on prohibition, while the Republican papers are unitedly opposed to the bill.

We publish below a letter to the Collector, for the information of bidders:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
U. S. LIFE SAVING SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C., June 20, 1881.

W. P. CANADAY, ESQ.,
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
WIMINGTON, N. C.,

SIR: Refering to the letter of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, of the 16th instant, transmitting copies of plans and specifications for the construction of a life saving station at Cape Fear, N. C., together with the forms of proposal for distribution to persons applying for them with a view of submitting proposals under the advertisement of that date, I have to say, that should any of such persons be unaware of the prices at which the paints and coatings used by the Life-Saving Service, and specified on page 8 of the specifications can be obtained, you can inform them that the retail prices quoted by the agents, C. T. Raynolds & Co., Nos. 106 and 108, Fulton street, New York, are, for No. 1, "Reservative," $2 50 per gallon, and for the "Coatings," $2 00 per gallon.

Very respectfully,
S. I. KIMBALL,
General Superintendent.

Gen. John B. Gordon left the United States Senate to earn a living for his family. He seems to have found pretty fair scratching. Within fifteen months he has organized a railroad four hundred and seventy-six miles long with $10,500,000 capital, every cent of which is subscribed, and stocked a coal mine at $100,000 the capital of which is secured.

STATE NEWS.

Union Republican: The "citizens of Winston" met on Monday week, and Judge Starbuck, Rev. Mr. Dodson, Rev. Mr. Bynum, Judge Wilson, C. B. Watson and J. C. Buxton were present, and strong resolutions were passed denouncing the attempt to assassinate the President of the United States.

Mr. L. S. Holt, of Graham, who is interested in various cotton factories which are flourishing, has just been north looking after machinery already ordered.——There is likely to be an $150,000 or $200,000 cotton mill in Concord. There is $60,000 already taken up.——The Neuse Manufacturing Company at Swepsonville recently burned down, estimated at $200,000, insured at only $80,000 is to be rebuilt at once. Contained 4,000 spindles and 168 looms, yarns and plaids.

Statesville *American:* It is an open secret that editors of certain journals in this state are guilty of the culpable practice of preparing their Washington correspondence, sending it thence, and having it re-mailed to them from the Federal city, containing statements and charges against opponents, and persons whom they may happen to dislike, manufactured to order. We can hardly conceive of a more reprehensible act in a Republican, more especially when a Democratic journal is made the channel for circulating the detraction.

The *North Carolinian:* There was a tide of immigration here ten years ago. A few remained—hundreds went away. And why? Prices suddenly "jumped up," and sales about as suddenly collapsed. It is to guard against a similar mistake that we throw out these suggestions. "Bottom prices" must be ascertained and regulated.——Since the above was in type we notice that the "Produce Exchange" on Immigration, held at Wilmington on the 30th ult., at which a plan to meet the very points we have called attention to was adopted.

The "Land of the Sky" correspondent of the Greenville *Express*, who has been over the dizzy Swannanoa: The female portion of us were prepared for a "big scare" when they got to "Mud Cut" and the long tunnel, and the high trestles, and the "wind around" when you ascend the mountains on a grade of 150 feet to the mile, and go ten miles in getting three from the starting point. They were mad with themselves after it was all over to think that they were so completely carried away with the sublimity of the scene, with the ever changing and wonderful panorama of nature's handiwork as to forget all about danger.

Piedmont *Press:* We learn that the commissioners to inspect the Western North Carolina Railroad, having made an examination, were favorably impressed with the condition of the work, and that Gov. Jarvis and Treasurer Worth, a majority of the commission, agreed to extend the time for the completion of the Paint Rock Branch four months. It is understood that by the first of November the road will be completed to Paint Rock and Pigeon River. Under the contract the contractors have four years to finish the Ducktown branch, which it is now understood they propose to complete within that time.

The North Carolina Press Association met at Salem-Winston, a couple of weeks ago and elected S. A. Ashe, of Raleigh *News & Observer*, President; R. N. Creesy, *Elizabeth City Economist*, 1st Vice President; J. S. Bradshaw, of Ashborn' *Courier*, 2d Vice President; and J. W. Gosleu, of *Winston Republican*, 3d Vice President; and Jordan Stone, of Asheville *Citizen*, Secretary; and J. H. Ennis, of *N. C. Farmer*, J. D. Cameron, of *Durham Reporter*, A. K. London, of *Chatham Record*, C. B. Jones, of Charlotte *Observer*, and C. T. C. Deake, of Asheville *News*, Executive Committee. Ex-Gov. Holden delivered his address upon "The History of Journalism in North Carolina," and S. A. Ashe "on the people of North Carolina and the duty of the press toward them."

Whatever people may have known about other comets, it is certain they know but little about this one which now hangs out near the pole star in the night, headed westward and traveling, they say 31,000,000 miles *per diem*. Also it is 34,000,000 miles from the earth, and its tail, called hair by Tycho Brahe, is at least 35,000,000 miles long. Some people of the astronomical sort, think it is the same comet which passed along our sky in 1807, 74 years ago.—All comets that ever come near us belong to the solar system, and are children of our common sun, around which they ride their orbits as our earth does. This comet, which is without name, has just passed the nearest point it ever gets to the sun—called technically its perihelion.

Mr. E. E. Smith, the editor of the *Carolina Enterprise*, a paper published Goldsboro, which has nearly 2,000 subscribers, writes to the editor of the POST, in which he says he shall from this time out do all he can against the prohibition bill. Mr. Smith is one of the first men in the state among the colored citizens; his well known ability is acknowledged and admired among all classes of our people, and he supports the action of the State Republican Committee in opposing prohibition from a pure and patriotic motive. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on such men.

OFFICE CAROLINA ENTERPRISE,
GOLDSBORO, N. C.,
July 6th, 1881.

HON. W. P. CANADAY:
WILMINGTON, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR:—Constantly since I conversed with you relative to our position on the prohibition question, and after thinking the whole matter over carefully, my conclusions are, let the consequences and results be what they may, to me individually, I have a duty to perform; therefore I have determined to pull of my coat, roll up my sleeves, and enter the campaign in behalf of the action of the State Committee, and shall do all I can against the prohibition bill. Let me here from you.

Obediently, your Friend,
E. E. SMITH, Editor.

A Great Enterprise.

The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—*Graphic.*

The Edgefield Monitor credits Wade Lott with saying. "Members go to the Legislature in the winter time when they can do nothing at home, and receive five dollars a day for their services, but they pass laws requiring us to leave our crops in June to serve as jurymen, allowing us fifty cents per day—I'll be doggoned if its right."

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. 1y

The County Commissioners met on last Monday afternoon, but adjourned without transacting any business until to-morrow, the 11th inst.

The Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 15th inst.

Henry Davis, colored, an old resident of Myrtle Grove sound, died at that place on Tuesday last, aged about 78 years. He was a prominent man among his people and was esteemed by the whites for his probity and worth. He was at one time a member of the Board of Commissioners and Pilotage.

Monday morning while the schooner Rachael Jane was being taken on the Empire Sectional Dock a young German sailor, about 21 years of age, stepped into the river between the sections and was drowned. We learn that the unfortunate young man's parents, who reside in New York, were notified of his death.

There were some twenty bids received by Col. Brink for carrying the Wrightsville mail. They were not opened here but were forwarded to Washington City. In a day or two the service will be awarded, and the bonds will be put on. The carrier will leave here about 8:30 o'clock a. m. and return late in the afternoon.

We are sorry to learn that Colonel A. Pope, General Passenger Agent of the Associated Railways of Virginia and the Carolinas, has concluded to remove his family from this city to Richmond, his headquarters being in the latter city. Colonel Pope has been a resident here for the past ten years and the entire community will regret the removal of so good a citizen.

THE DUPLIN CANAL.—A meeting of the Directors of the Duplin Canal Company was held in this city on Wednesday last.

The work upon the canal is to be resumed, and a test is to be made by sluicing with twelve feet head of water.

The President has directed to have collections made.

Jacob Smith, Sr., was elected Director for Duplin in place of J. W. S. Miller, resigned.

The race over the Wrightsville course, between the yachts of the Carolina Yacht Club, on the Fourth, was one without much interest. There were, comparatively, very few persons on the beach. The following yachts entered: Bessie Lee, Restless, Glide, Flirt and Ripple.

The Ripple won the race and the Restless received the second prize. The Flirt turned over at the Inlet buoy and was withdrawn from the race. The Glide went to the assistance of the crew of the Flirt and lost much time.

We are glad to hear of the safe arrival of the schooner Mary Bear, Capt. Chadwick, which cleared for Baltimore on the 25th ult.

Pursuant to a call from the Chairman, a meeting of merchants and others was held at the Produce Exchange Wednesday morning, for the purpose of organizing the Immigrants' Friends' Society of Wilmington under the plan of incorporation.

The annual meetings of the Society will be held in this city, on the first Tuesday in June of each year at the office of the Society.

The election of officers was held with the following result:

President—Henry Nutt.
Secretary—Walker Meares.
Board of Directors—Alex Sprunt, B G Worth, F W Clark, and A J DeRosset.

A meeting of the newly elected Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage was held last Tuesday. The new Board is composed of Messrs. Jas. H. Chadbourn, D. McRae, D. G. Worth, H. B. Eilers and James Sprunt, representing Wilmington, and Messrs. Geo. M. Crapon and Edward F. Daniel, representing Smithville.

Mr. D. G. Worth was elected temporary chairman and Mr. James Sprunt secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Jas. H. Chadbourn was re-elected, by acclamation, chairman of the Board for the ensuing term.

The office of Clerk and Harbor Master was consolidated and Capt. Joseph Price, the present Harbor Master, was unanimously re-elected.

Messrs. D. McRae and Geo. M. Crapon were appointed a committee to revise the present rules and regulations of the Board, and on motion the rules then pending were continued in force until the revision takes effect.

It was ordered that the Clerk and Harbor Master direct that the licenses of the pilots and those of their apprentices be renewed before the 31st of December.

Messrs. C. C. Morse, John Adkins, and Joseph Burruss were requested to act as a board of examiners of apprentices for the ensuing year.

Commissioner Daniels was requested by the Board to take charge of the means of reporting correct and regular soundings on the bar, which he consented to do.

CITIZENS' MEETING.—At a meeting of citizens, held at the City Hall on Monday last, his Honor the Mayor called the meeting to order, and stated the object to be to take public action in reference to the assassination of the President of the United States. On motion of M. P. Taylor the Mayor was elected chairman and Capt. Jno. Cowan was elected secretary. At the request of the chairman the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Wilson. On motion of J. I. Macks a committee of seven was appointed to draft suitable resolutions. The chair announced the following as the committee: Hon A M Waddell, chairman, Henry Nutt, S H Fishblate, J E Sampson, Henry Taylor, J I Macks, Alfred Howe.

The committee, through their chairman Colonel A M Waddell, reported as follows:

Resolved, 1st, That our country receives with the profoundest grief and horror the intelligence of the attempt to assassinate the President of the United States. If it were only a valuable human life that had been stricken down a crime so foul, deliberate and dastardly would demand and receive the sternest denunciation. But in the time of profound peace, in the lull of party conflicts and in the restoration of national concord, the head of the government has fallen beneath the hand of murder. A deadly blow at peace, liberty, law, social order, all that we hold most dear and prize. And in the shadow of so great a calamity forget everything except that we are all American citizens.

Resolved, 2d, That this day, consecrated to liberty, and commemorated with rejoicing by the people, has been turned into a day of mourning and solemn reflection for every good citizen.

Resolved, 3d, That to the family of the President we offer our deepest, tenderest sympathies in this, our common misfortune, and we earnestly pray that the Ruler of the Universe will in mercy spare the life so dear to them, and now so invaluable to the country.

Hon. W. P. Canaday moved the adoption of the report, which was unanimously carried.

Rev. Dr. Wilson moved that a copy of the resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C. Carried.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

The resolutions were telegraphed to Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., by Hon. A. M. Waddell, Chairman of the Committee. The meeting was a very large one, notwithstanding the fact that the city had been almost depleted by the exodus of pleasure seekers.

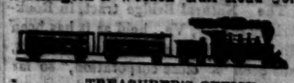
We have not seen the above resolutions published in any of the papers outside of this city.

A CARD.

We have FIFTY DOLLARS left with us to bet that the state will go 20,000 majority against Prohibition. Who will take it? Gas is good, but money talks. ED. POST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Co.



TREASURER'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1st, 1881.

THE DIRECTORS of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Treasurer, on the 15th of July, 1881, to all who are Stockholders of record on the Books of the Company on the 11th inst.

J. W. THOMPSON,
jy 10 3t Sec'y and Treas.

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, N. C.

A Classical, Mathematical, Scientific, and English School, with Military organization and discipline. J. H. HORNER and J. C. HORNER, Principals. TH. V. JASMUND, Ph.D., German, French, Geography, and History. J. I. FALE, Commandant of Cadets, Mathematics and Natural Sciences. The next session will begin the 1st Monday in August. Prices the same as heretofore. The buildings are new and commodious, and the best educational advantages in all the appointments of the school are provided. Circulars containing testimonials and other particulars furnished on application. july 10 1m

Lost.

ON MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 4TH, MARY FRANCIS JONES. I hereby offer $10 reward for the delivery of said girl to me on Run, between 5th and 6th streets. She is 13 years old, 3 feet high, color, mulatto. All persons are hereby forbid to harbor her. EMMA POTTS.
July 10 1t

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
U. S. LIFE SAVING SERVICE,
OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1881.

Proposals for the Construction of a Life-Saving Station at Cape Fear, N. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Thursday, the 14th day of July, 1881, for the construction of a life-saving station at Cape Fear, N. C. Bidders will state in their proposals the time within which they will agree to have the building completed ready for occupancy.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $500, with two good and sufficient sureties conditioned that the bidder shall enter into contract without delay and give such bonds as security for the faithful performance thereof as may be required, if his bid be accepted; or by a deposit of $500 U. S. currency, or bonds, to be returned to unsuccessful bidders after the award of the contract, and to the successful bidder after his contract and bond for the faithful performance of the terms thereof, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Specifications and plans and forms of proposal, contract and bond, can be obtained at the office of the Collectors of Customs at Baltimore, Md., Norfolk, Va., Wilmington, N. C., and upon application to this office.

All proposals must be endorsed "Proposal for the construction of a Life-Saving Station at Cape Fear, N. C." and addressed to the General Superintendent, United States Life-Saving Service, Washington, D. C. The right is reserved, if deemed for the best interests of the Government, to reject.

S. I. KIMBALL,
June 27-31 General Superintendent.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co.

COMMENCING Sunday, JUNE 12, 1881, trains on this road will run as follows.

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH.

3.10 P. M., Fast Mail daily, makes through connections for Savannah. Stops only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford, Va. and Charleston.

11.50 A. M., THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah, & Jacksonville. Stops at Shops, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

5.30 P. M., Freight Daily (except Sunday).
8.45 A. M., Freight daily (except Sunday).

LEAVE PETERSBURG—NORTH.

4.15 A. M., Fast Mail daily. Stops only at Chester. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Milford, Va.

8.30 A. M., Freight daily (except Sunday).
3.45 P. M., Through Mail daily connecting with Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west. Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester Chester and Centralia. Pullman Sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York.

7.30 P. M., Freight, daily (except Sunday,) between Richmond and Norfolk, by-trains 12.35 P. M. A. M. and Norfolk

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS leave Richmond at 8.30 A. M., and 5.30 P. M. Leave Petersburg at 9.30 A. M., and 5.30 P. M. every Sunday.

T. D. KLINE,
Superintendent.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. Agent
June 28 tf

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILROAD,
GEN'AL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., May 28, 1881.

Excursion TIckets

TO ALL PLACES OF RESORT IN THE Mountain section of North and South Carolina, will be on sale at the offices of this Company, on and after June 1st, 1881.

Quick, continuous schedules will recommend this Route to all.

Passengers leaving Wilmington at 9.45 A. M., arrive at Cleveland Springs same evening, and Asheville next morning, at 9 o'clock.

Further information and applications to may 29tf F. W. CLARK, G. P. A.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1881.

Colonel J. H. Potter, of the twenty-fourth infantry, who was relieved from duty as Governor at the Soldiers' Home, will join his regiment.

Generrl John W. Davidson, colonel of the second artillery, died near St. Paul, Minn., on Tuesday. He was born in Virginia, graduated at West Point, and won distinction as a leader of cavalry during the war.

The Natural Bridge tract, in Rockbridge county, Va., held as it has been for many years past by private owners, has been "a close corporation," so far as the public and its convenience was concerned. That it has now come into the ownership of more catholic parties and will hereafter be part of a general scheme, which is not yet fully developed, but which contemplates the laying out of an extensive park, and possibly the establishment of a school of forestry, is a matter of general congratulation.

Secretary Hunt has issued a circular, dated June 21, that from and after that date the following change is made in the revised regulations governing the uniform of ensigns in the Navy, and officers of the staff corps holding the same relative rank: The shoulder knots shall only be worn with full dress.—With undress, shoulder straps shall be worn the same size as those worn by masters, but without the bar in each end of the strap. With full dress, cocked hat shall be worn, as per pattern, but with two bullions on the cockade in instead of four, as worn by other officers.

Taking the National Board of Health Bulletin of June 18th, 1881; and taking the aggregate death rate of 9 cities, as follows of the whites, Portland, 20.2, Boston, 21.1, Providence, 19.6, New Britain, 18, New York City, 28.3, Newark, 18.2, Wilmington, Del., 22, Camden, N. J., 13.7, and Washington, D. C., 15.6—making a total of the annual death rate per 1,000 for these 9 cities to be, whites, 175.7. Taking the same number of cities south of the Potomac, and whites, as follows: Richmond, 14 6, Augusta, 16.8, Jacksonville, 17.2, Charleston, 21.1, Shreveport, 13.9, Mobile, 24.7, Natchez, 45.3, Austin, 56.7, and Nashville, 17.4—making a total of the annual death rate per 1,000 to be, whites, 227.7. The excess of the white mortality per 1,000 of the 9 cities south of the Potomac, is only 52. There are only 7 cities north of the Potomac, reported, according to our selection, Concord, N. H., Portland, Me., and New Britain, Conn., not reporting the colored. Taking off Richmond and Augusta (68.4) from the 344.5 leaves 276.1, or only 44 per cent to the 1,000 more than in the north among the colored. Figures don't lie.

THE VIRGINIA STATE COMMITTEE.

The Republican State Central Committee met in Richmond at noon of the 28th ultimo. The Hon. John F. Lewis took the chair, as the regular chairman of the Committee, announcing that he believed the action of the meeting on June 21, in deposing him as illegal. Mr. Lewis then called state Senator Early to the chair, and went on the floor,

Mr. Clarke of Fairfax moved a committee of those of each faction of the Republicans be appointed, looking to the resignation of ex-Senator Lewis and Gen. Wickham, the recommendation of a new man. Passed.

The representatives of the Lewis party on the conference committee reported that they would agree to a plan plan which would receive the committee's action of last Tuesday, which permitted all Republicans who supported Garfield to vote for delegates to the convention, and that the same be held either at Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg or Lynchburg. If such a plan were agreed on, they said, Lewis would resign the chairmanship, and a great deal of discussion and many test votes, J. C. Goodman, of Rockingham, was finally elected the permanent chairman of the committee by a vote of 14 to 13, and a convention was called to meet at Lynchburg on August 10. The Staunton convention called by the June 21 meeting is done away with.

Both factions claim the new chairman, as well as a majority of the state committee.

The meeting of the Lynchburg convention of August 10, will be earnestly awaited. Inasmuch as a majority of the Republicans were identified with the Mahone combination, it is probable that they will control the Lynchburg convention. The quicker Gen. Wickham and Jorgenson and Dezendorf, the two Republican members of Congress, assent to this arrangement the better.

Washington *World:* We are indebted to the well known sculptor, Lot Flannery, for a very life-like statuette of President Garfield. The work is plaster finished in bronze. The coloring is so skilfully applied that only a connisseur could detect it from the genuine casting in bronze. The pose is natural, and the General is represented as in the act of taking the oath of administration as President.

ASSASSINATION!

Shooting in Daylight,

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

THE DETAILS OF THE CRIME—THE ARREST OF THE VILLIAN—THE CONDITION OF THE PRESIDENT—A NATION IN MOURNING AND INDIGNATION.

OFFICE WILMINGTON POST, SATURDAY, July 2, 1881.

At about 9:30 a. m., as President Garfield, accompanied by Secretary Blaine, entered the ladies room of the Baltimore and Potomac R. R. Station, he was shot from behind in two places, one through the right arm and the other in the groin. The wound in the arm was not dangerous, but that in the groin, though not necessarily fatal might be so. The shot seemed to have perforated the right lobe of the liver, and to have lodged in it. At the second shot the President fell, exclaiming, "My God!" It was found by the surgeons, who speedily gathered, that the ball in the body could not be found by probing. The President was speedily taken to the Executive Mansion, where the best medical aid attended him.

The shots of the assassin were fired from a pistol in the hands of a crazy man named Chas. Giteau, who was light headed, and who had been hanging around the Departments and White House and Congress, now demanding one high office and now another, making himself a nuisance, telling no end of lies. That there was method in his madness there can be no doubt, as his plans were warily laid, and his aim unerring. His history was soon found to be most disreputable, a liar by nature, pretending to be everything that he wasn't, cheating boarding house keepers, assaulting females; and no end of things that fitted him for an asylum for the insane or the penitentiary or the gallows. He was arrested at once and taken to jail, clamoring all the way for Gen. Sherman, for whom he flourished a letter, and wanted interviews with all branches of the government. The crowd cried out for vengeance, and would have lynched him if the officer had not hurried him inside of four thick walls to await an inevitable fate.

INCIDENTS.

The President was drawn to the White House rapidly in an ambulance The gates and walls were guarded by military and police, and no one admitted except for special reasons.

Before the President was removed from the depot he directed the following dispatch to be sent to Mrs. Garfield:

"The President wishes me to say to you from him that he has been seriously hurt. How seriously he cannot yet say. He is himself, and hopes you will come to him soon. He sends his love to you. "A. F. ROCKWELL."

The symptoms of the President became less favorable. Hypodermic injecctions of morphine were administered. Mrs: Garfield arrived amid the tears of strong men, and hurried to the bedside of her stricken husband.

The venerable philanthropist, W. W. Corcoran came to tender his sympathies.

Senator Beck of Kentucky, exclaimed: "Why, how can such things be? What could have prompted any man to shoot Garfield? Of all men in the world he is the last upon whom I should have supposed such an attack would have been made."

The surgeons' bulletins flew out over the country.

Among the dispatches received were the following:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman Washington:

I fear that the result of the assault upon the life of the President to day may not have fatal consequences, and that in the interest of the country the act may be shown to have been that of a madman. Thanks for your dispatch and for your promise of further information W. S. HANCOCK,

ELBERTON, N. J., July 2.

To Secretary Lincoln, Washington:

Please dispatch me the condition of the President. News received conflicts. I hope the most favorable may be confirmed. Express to the President my deep sympathy and hope that he may speedily recover. U. S. GRANT.

EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY.

THE ATTACK UPON THE PRESIDENT OFFICIALLY CABLED TO EUROPE—RESPONSE FROM ENGLAND—VARIOUS EXPRESSIONS OF ABHORRANCE FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The following dispatch was forwarded by cable to Minister Lowell:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, '81.

James Russell Lowell, Minister, etc., London:

The President of the United States was shot this morning by an assassin named Charles Guiteau. The weapon was a large sized revolver. The President had just reached the Baltimore and Potomac station, as about twenty minutes past 9, intending, with a portion of his Cabinet, to leave on the limited express for New York. I rode in the carriage with him from the Executive Mansion and was walking by his side when he was shot. The assassin was immediately arrested, and the President was conveyed to a private room in the station building, and surgical aid at once summoned. He has now, at twenty minutes past ten, been removed to the Executive Mansion. The surgeons, on consultation, regard his wounds as very serious, though not necessarily fatal. His vigorous health gives strong hopes of his recovery. He has not lost consciousness for a moment Inform our Ministers in Europe.

JAMES G. BLAINE, Sec'y of State.

The following reply was received at 8 o'clock this evening:

LONDON, July 2.

Blaine, Secretary, Washington:

Telegram received. Express to Mrs. Garfield the profound sympathy of this legation. Queen has sent to inquire and expresses solicitude.

LOWELL, Minister.

Sir Edward Thornton and Mr. Victor Drummond called upon the Secretary of State, who was in attendance upon the President at the Executive Mansion, between 4 and 5 o'clock, and delivered to him a copy of the following dispatch, with many expressions of deep sorrow at the great tragedy:

LONDON, July 2, 5 p. m.

Thornton, Washington:

Is it true that President Garfield has been shot at? If so express great concern of her Majesty's government, and our hope that the report he has sustained serious injury is not true.

(Signed) EARL GRANVILLE, Foreign Office, London.

The Secretary of State has received from Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, the following telegram, dated London, 10.25 p. m.:

To Sir Edward Thornton, British Embassy, Washington:

The Queen desires that you will at once express the horror with which she has learned of the attempt upon the President's life, and her earnest hope for his recovery. Her Majesty wishes for full and immediate reports as to his condition.

LORD GRANVILLE.

Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, telegraphed to the President as follows:

In the name of the people of Georgia I express my sympathy for your suffering and my deep reprobation for the crime of your attempted assassination. On behalf of all true southerners I pray that you may be speedily restored to health.

Expressions of sympathy flowed in from all parts of the land and world.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 2.—The reported assassination of President Garfield created the most intense excitement in this city this morning. All political differences were for the time forgotten, and a universal expression of sorrow, coupled with a loud call for vengeance, prevailed everywhere. Business for a time was almost entirely suspended, and the people were gathered upon the street corners discussing the affair.

WILLIAMSTOWN, July 2.—The news created high excitement here, not only because President Garfield was a Williams Alumnus, but particularly from his intention of attending commencement exercises, every arrangement had been made for his coming, and when first the news reached here the telegraph office was crowded with excited students and professors, with President Chadbourne at their head. A report was current that there would be no commencement in consequence of the shooting. No changes are to be made, however, until the trustees' meeting on Monday. Meanwhile a feeling of deep sadness prevails in the town and College.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—The public here were greatly astounded over the news from Washington. Large crowds congregated at the bulletin boards of the newspaper and telegraph offices. The excitement among the stock brokers was intense.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 2.—The news paralyzed business here. Intense excitement prevailed, and the streets were crowded with people waiting anxiously for news.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The excitement here was intense. Nothing since the death of Lincoln has so stirred the populace. On its first announcement business was at once suspended, and everybody hurried into the streets to learn the latest particulars.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—The feeling in Cincinnati was one of mingled grief and rage in reference to the shooting of President Garfield.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 2.—The news created intense excitement here, and for a time business was suspended and crowds thronged about the telegraph and newspaper offices.

BOSTON, July 2.—The news caused the most intense excitement in this city, and crowds surrounded the newspaper offices, all of which have issued extras.

RICHMOND, Va, July 2.—The most intense excitement has prevailed here during the day. When first the rumor was reported it was generally discredited; but on confirmatory dispatches being read, the public mind began to realize the shocking news, and in a short time the whole city seemed moved.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 2.—There was a general expression of horror and regret here.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 2.—Intense indignation was manifested here. A call was issued for an indignation meeting to-night. It was signed mostly by ex-Confederate soldiers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 2.—The news excited universal grief and horror in Charleston. The sorrow felt by the community was seen on the faces of all classes. At the Chamber of Commerce addresses were made expressing sentiments of sorrow and indignation.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 2.—A public meeting of the citizens has been called here to denounce the crime.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—There is considerable excitement here over the news from Washington, and great anxiety is manifested to hear from Washington and New York. No serious trouble is anticipated in the event of a new Administration. Much sympathy is expressed for the Garfield family.

LITTLE ROCK, July 2.—A feeling of universal horror was expressed here. Mayor Kramer called a meeting of citizens this evening to take suitable action in reference to the calamity.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 2.—At the meeting on Change at the Board of Trade to-day, a resolution was telegraphed to Washington expressing abhorrence of the shooting of the President, and proffering sympathy to his family and the country.

ATLANTA, July 2.—In response to a call issued at noon to-day by the Mayor, a large number of the best citizens assembled at the Opera House this evening at 4:30 o'clock to consider appropriate resolutions concerning the assassination of President Garfield. Appropriate resolutions were adopted by a rising vote. Speeches were made by Congressman Hammond, General John B. Gordon, Senator Brown, Chief-Justice James Jackson, and ex-Governor Bullock.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—The shooting of President Garfield created intense excitement in this city to-day and was almost the only subject discussed. All people condemn the act in the strongest terms, and express regret for the President.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 2.—This community was thrilled with horror, indignation and disgust on hearing of the shooting of President Garfield.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 2.—The news created a profound sensation throughout the city, and words of execration for the assassin, and deep sympathy for the victim, were on every lip.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.,—The community here was shocked with news of the shooting of the President, and popular indignation and abhorrence at the act were universal. Crowds gathered about the newspaper offices, and inquiries for news were dispatched from all parts of the state.

Baltimore, Toronto, Montreal, Montgomery, Ala., Des Moines, Rochester, Portland, Me., and others. All this on Saturday.

Medical condition of the President:

12 m.—The President is somewhat restless, but is suffering less pain. Pulse, 112. Some nausea and vomiting have recently occurred. Considerable hemorrhage has taken place from the wound. D. W. BLISS, M. D.

12.50 p. m. Dr. Lincoln says the wound is very serious, but not necessarily fatal. An effort has just been made to probe for the ball, but without reaching it.

2 30 p. m.—The President's symptoms continue to grow more unfavorable.

2 40 p. m.—Dr. Beckwith, an old physician of the President, says that President Garfield has but few chances of recovery, and that he may not live twelve hours.

4 p. m.—The President's condition is something less favorable, evidences of internal hemorrhage being distinctly recognized. Pulse, 132; temperature, 96.8. That is a little below the normal. He suffers rather more pain, but his mind is perfectly clear.

W. D. BLISS, M. D.

Secretary Blaine has just cabled foreign Ministers that at this hour 10.15 p. m., the President's condition has improved. In the opinion of all the attending physicians the change is marked and hopeful.

12 p m—The improvement of the President's condition is still maintained. He is resting quietly.

And so the first day of this national crime has closed, the sufferer struggling on the brink of the grave, and the wretched assassin execrated from every decent American mouth.

SECOND DAY.

SUNDAY, July 3

The symptoms were less favorable all day.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the following bulletin was issued by the attending physicians: "The President has slept a good deal since last bulletin, though suffering pain occasionally in both feet and legs. His pulse is 104, respiration, 18; temperature, nearly normal. While the President is by no means out of danger, the symptoms continue favorable."

He said that the course of the ball was now perfectly known, and that it rested in the lower part of the liver, but could not be easily reached. Inflamation set in during the afternoon, and continued, but it is local, and shows that the first healing intension had taken place already. General Garfield has rested well all day, and has enjoyed frequent naps, from each of which he awakened much refreshed. The severe pains in the feet and legs which alarmed the medical attendants yesterday and last night have almost entirely disappeared, and the President only complains of an occasional feeling of a stinging sensation as if the feet were asleep.

The bulletins containing the 12:30 a. m. were more favorable.

During the day telegrams of condolence poured in from such persons as Gov. Cornell, Hannibal Hamlin, ex-Secretary Sherman, General Hancock, Governor Foster of Ohio, and many municipalities.

The assassin, Guiteau, does nothing, or says nothing that the public would be interested in. He has been a scamp and his head has been wild all his life. He is kept in close confinement.

The Queen, and most of the governments of Europe have tendered their condolence, to which Secretary Blaine has replied.

THIRD DAY.

MONDAY July 3rd.

This was an anxious day. The condition of the President affected the household, the Cabinet, and the strain was fearful upon Drs. Bliss and Reyburn. Mrs. Garfield stands up under the affliction like a heroine, while the worst is apprehended.

At 12 noon to-day Dr. Bliss in conversation on the condition of the President regarding the crisis, said: "If the President passes through to-day without losing strength, it will be exceedingly encouraging. The crisis, however cannot be definitely fixed, as there may be change at any time." The Doctor said that the examinations which have been made confirm the opinion that the ball is located in the neighborhood of the liver. The President's diet consists almost exclusively of milk and lime water, which he has retained very well. He vomited slightly early this morning. The Doctor, in conclusion, said: "We all know that the President is in an exceedingly precarious condition, but there is very good ground for hopes of his recovery.

Mr. Gladstone's statement in the House of Commons to-day respecting the attempt on Mr. Garfield's life was as follows:

We cannot be surprised that a question has arisen in regard to the inspiration of the outrage upon President Garfield, the character of which is such as to attract the attention of the whole civilized world, and which so greatly affects the feelings and welfare of a Nation which is not only friendly to us, but which is growing more friendly yearly. The public has been supplied with extraordinary rapidity with information of all the fluctuations in the terrible trial which the President has been called upon to undergo.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville said that the sympathy of all classes in England was increased every hour, and that it was not less strong than that felt in America itself.

The Dublin Corporation have unanimously passed a resolution expressing great sorrow at the dastardly attempt on the life of the gallant and distinguished President.

Gen. Grant visits hourly the Elberon Hotel to consult the bulletins from the bedside of the President.

FOURTH DAY.

TUESDAY, July 5th.

The President retains his splendid courage and cheerfulness. Gen Sherman and Secretary Kirkwood predict recovery. All is cheerful around the White House this morning.

VICE-PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Vice-President Arthur's grief, so unmistakably manifested in his careworn and jaded appearance when he arrived here, the delicacy of his conduct, and all his expressions since that time, are beginning to win for him a warm place in many hearts which a week ago would have found it difficult to put a charitable interpretation upon any act or word of his. All the Cabinet officers have called on him since his arrival here in this trying period.

Stanly Matthews, Gens. W. Field, Senator Mahone, August, Belmont & Co., Gen. Scott, Hamilton Fish, Senator Davis, Senator Ingalls and others; and from abroad, Alfred Tennyson, the Poet Laureate, John Walter, House of Commons, Senator Hoar speaking for a prayer meeting at the city of Worcester of 1,500 people, imploring God to preserve the life of the President—from Rome, from Roumania, from Colleges and Universities, from all sorts of associations and organizations, as well as individuals, comes the gushing stream of condolence.

GOOD SAMARITANS.

The State Grand Lodge—The Excursion—The Annual Oration—No. 10, I. O of G. S. and D. S.

This body assembled in its third annual session in the city of Wilmington on the 28th of June last.

Ex-Senator G. A. Mebane, R. W. G. G., announced the opening of the Lodge in the usual formal manner. National Grand Sire, [illegible] W. Williams, aided in the ceremonies. More than a thousand of the brethren were present, from all parts of the state.

SECOND DAY.

The body assembled at the City Hall. Session was opened by R. W. C., who announced that the procession would form at 3 p. m., and then after speeches they adjourned.

In the afternoon, at 5 o'clock, the procession marched to the Opera House, headed by a uniformed brass band which played well, and took their places. The G. C., who sat just to the right of the Grand Sire introduced him to the august assembly. Grand Sire Williams in a few but well chosen remarks called the house to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. Moses W. Wynn, after which the orator of the occasion, Colonel George L. Mabson, was introduced.

Colonel M., as an orator, is too well known to the public to require of us even an attempt to depict his successful effort on this occasion. Hence we will only add that the oration was replete in logic, faultless in diction and eloquent in delivery.

The following is Col. Mabson's address:

Right Worthy Grand Chief, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge No. 10; Ladies and Gentlemen:

Another year has passed, and we through the blessings of an allwise Providence, are permitted to meet together for the purpose of legislating for the good of our beloved Order. It is usual upon such annual reunions that some one be selected to address the members and friends of the Order upon its origin, its aims and purposes, and its benefits; this task has at this time been assigned me, while I am deeply sensible of the fact that another far more [illegible] of them must have been chosen before the ever-pointing [illegible], and hoping that zeal will be allowed to atone for all the shortcomings of one who looks for more from your indulgence than his own merit.

Bear with me then, while I in a brief and rapid, but I trust convincing manner, discuss secret societies in general, their organization, their aims and purposes, their secrets, and the benefits derived from them. Secret societies are known to have existed centuries ago, and the perpetuity of benevolent institutions of all ages has been mainly due to the strength and binding influences upon their membership of the covenants upon which they are based; and history, with unerring faithfulness, records the fact that where those influences were not sufficiently strong to produce and maintain order and strict discipline, inculcating implicit obedience to, and compliance with, all the laws written and unwritten, by which the institutions were to be governed, they seldom lived the life of a single generation. Order and discipline are absolutely necessary to produce good government, and all well regulated governments have certain channels through which all laws, edicts and transactions of whatever nature must pass, to ensure regularity and harmony in their practical working among the masses to be controlled and governed. So in the benevolent institutions of all ages there were certain laws, written and unwritten, by which they were governed, and certain signs, pass-words and significant actions, by which the members of the brotherhood were enabled to identify each other, and distinctly trace their corporate proportions in all parts of the world. How far back into the accumulated lore of centuries past, the founders of the various secret orders searched for the original covenants that bind their members, we have no means of knowing, that such covenants did exist and flourish wherever there were communities of people living under well regulated government, both sacred and profane history fully attest. In the records of holy writ the evidence stands forth in bold relief, and with indisputable proofs of authenticity. The covenant between Johnathan and David as there recorded, was not merely a convenient arrangement for the time being, neither was it to endure only for a season, or a year, or a generation. By no means. But for all time, saying thus: "The Lord be between me and thee, and between my seed and thy seed *forever*." They knew they would pass away from the stage of human actions, and that others would come after them and follow in their footsteps; that war would roll its thunders over the world, and make and unmake kingdoms and empires, crushing out of existence, even from the memory of man, the small and weak among the powers of the earth, yet through all these convulsions and changes, the great principles of covenanted friendship, founded by Johnathan and David were to live and live *forever*. So with our obligations, they are not binding for a day or a year, but binding *forever*.

The principles of all organizations are, I may say, based upon a broad and comprehensive friendship which contains within itself all the noble instincts of man. It teaches us to reverence the Great Creator upon whom we are dependent for all things; to live honest, temperate and virtuous lives; to be generous with the imperfections of our fellow man; to alleviate the wants, and soften the sorrows of a brother in distress; to lighten the burdens of his life so far as in our power lies; to watch beside his bedside when sick, and by kind and careful nursing restore him to health, if possible; if not, to smooth his dying pillow, and soften the last stroke of that all-conquering hand that lays the beggar by the side of kings. But here our duty does not end, for after we have followed him to the grave comes the duty of consolation for his wife and babes, with help, if necessary, for their wants. With these objects in view, is it any wonder that so many who had become heartsick of the selfishness of the world, should have rallied around the standard of our Order, and should be now engaged in disseminating its teachings in their daily intercourse with their fellow men. Of the ultimate object of this Order I may say in one comprehensive summary that it designs uniting the whole human family under its banner, subject to its laws, and active in its principles, to do this will require time and a long continued struggle against opposition, but that we in the end will succeed, I say to you, my brethren have no doubt.

I am aware of the fact that great stress is laid upon what our opponents call our secrecy. Now let us fully understand what the secrets of all benevolent organizations are, and then let me ask any fair minded anti-secret society man if there is such great danger in our secrecy, as our opponents would have the world believe, or if they are not really trying to make a mountain out of a mole hill.

1st. We are secret (as every family is or should be) in regard to the personal affairs of any member which are submitted to us for counsel, aid, admonition, rebuke or punishment; they are *his* secrets not ours, much less the *world's*, and baser would we be to publish them than if we were to squander property or money that has been solemnly confided to our keeping.

2nd. We are secret (as every merchant is secret in regard to his customers or correspondents,) in concealing the names of our informers as regards the character of an applicant for membership. We have no right, morally, to injure those who confide in us, and even the laws of our country would punish as libel or slander the exposure of the applicants' faults.

3rd. We are secret (as Christ's followers are commanded to be,) in bestowment of donations to distressed brethren or their families. Unfeeling, indeed, must be the paying soul that would insist the relieved by publishing *their* poverty in boasting of *his* own charity. May we ever be reproached for secrecy, rather than be guilty of such unchristian conduct.

4th. We are secret (as every banker is secret,) in our modes of ascertaining whether an applicant for relief is a partner in the funds, a portion of which he is about to draw. Each banker or merchant has secret signs by which he knows whether a draft presented to him is genuine or not. We have signs and tokens by which to know men whether they are genuine members or not, so as to know if they are entitled to receive what they ask for. This is why we have signs, and why we keep them secret.

5th. We are secret in our forms and ceremonies of initiation. This use renders the lessons more impressive, and to disclose the mode of teaching would deprive the instruction of the charm of novelty and impair its efficacy. That this is the extent of our secrecy, honest and truthful members of every society will testify. These secrets, then, belong to no individual alone, they are the Orders only—the concern not the world, and belong not to the public. An individual, therefore, has no more right to pry into them than I to ask a wife to reveal the confidential conversation of a husband, or a merchant to inform me how much money he makes a year, or who his customers are. The same principle applied to individuals would justify an attorney in betraying the cases or secrets of his client, or a physician in disclosing the affairs of a patient, or all he sees or hears in the house he may visit. Such anti-secret people to be consistent should have no secrets of their own, and keep none confided to them by their families or friends, should expose their most private tho'ts to the public, expose purse or private papers at all times and places, never vote a folded ticket, never seal a letter, never receive secret advice or offer private prayer. For if secrecy is wrong, then are all these wrong. As well, therefore, might you call any individual or family, the United States Senate, the President or his Cabinet, or a grand jury, all of whom have secrets, a secret person, a secret family, a secret Cabinet, a secret Senate, or a secret jury, as to call us a secret society, merely because we have secrets.

Then, again, what benefits are derived from these organizations? In reply, I say that the benefits received are not so much of a financial as of a social nature. It is true, in cases of sickness or distress relief is given, when death comes the brother is buried, and after death the widow and orphan are cared for, it is true. I say that thus far financial benefits are derived, but I also maintain that that association most effectually and properly cultivates the social principle which converts it into an instrument to strengthen and elevate the higher moral faculties. That our Orders present facilities for such association is most obvious, from the fact that its lodge rooms are places where men commune together as brothers, and unite in the furtherance of plans for the amelioration of the distresses of their fellow-men. Benevolence is the topic of their discourse, and universal charity the goal they have in view. On this common ground, sacred to humanity, the angry politician ceases for the time to think of parties and politics, and grasps with fraternal regard the hand of his opponent. Men of different countries and climes forget the influences of local feelings and prejudices and unite in the praiseworthy design of making men wiser and happier.

And, now, Most Worthy Grand Chief, a few words relative to our own beloved Order, and my task will have been done. The facilities at my command have been so few that I am unprepared to give as full an account of the origin of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria, of North America, as I would desire, or as I have no doubt you, my brethren and sisters would like to hear. I am, however, reliably informed that the National Grand Lodge was established in the year 1847, and it is of course reasonable for us to supposde that subordinate lodges were in existence a long time anterior to the formation of the National Grand Body. And I think that I can say, without fear of being guilty of prevarication, that our Order's birth in North America dates back as far as the beginning of the present century. The purpose of the Order is not only to teach that we shall "love one another," but that we are to "love our neighbor as ourselves." Following the divine injunction, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy soul and strength, and thy neighbor as thyself." Why, my fellow laborers, in the same common cause, we would be untrue to our teachings, untrue to ourselves did we allow personal selfish motives to actuate us, and labor for the welfare of ourselves, and leave poor suffering humanity to battle alone, untrue to the very foundation of our organization, did we allow our afflicted or persecuted fellow beings to linger and die by the wayside. On the other hand we are taught by the tenets of our Order to remember that we have duties to perform to others as well as to ourselves, and that we are not to spend all the time that an allwise providence has bestowed upon us in simply trying to allegiate our own wants, but that in our every day walk in life we should try to follow the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." When we do this, my brethren, when you do this, my sisters, then will the plaudit, "well done thou good and faithful servant," be bestowed upon us. Then will the *Purity of our Love* and the *Truthfulness* of our profession be self-evident, and we stand as living examples of the beauties of fraternal brotherhood.

As diversified industry is the secret of a nation's wealth so the opportunities offered by the ever varying conditions of human life, to relieve each others wants, is the secret of individual happiness. "O, ye Gods, thinks I, what need have we of any friends, if we should never need them." They are the most needless creatures living, should we never have use of them, and would most resemble sweet instruments hung up in cases that keep their sounds to themselves. We are born to do benefits, and what better or more proper can we call our own than the riches of our friends." O, what a precious comfort 'tis to have so many like brothers commanding one another's fortunes." How exquisite is the pleasure which flows from these kindly offices which our laws ensure.

"There for that little candle throws its beams,
So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

The second part of our mystic trinity is Charity; and, although not expressed, it is implied that this virtue is esteemed the brightest jewel of all the Christian Graces.

"Wherein we owe the poor, and a loved
Open as day for melting charity."

Pope says:

"For heroes of every sort, let their countries
Whether or no have acknowledged it here."

Continued on third page.

Concluded from second page.

For words of faith, let graceless zealots fight.
His can't be wrong whose life's in the right.
In faith and hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is charity;
All must be false that thwarts this one great end,
And all of God, that bless mankind or mend.

All our teachings and practices should, my brethren and sisters, tend toward this central idea, as the rivers run to the sea. I am not unmindful of the fact that many, aye, too many, of us fail to live up to our professions. But the principles of our Order are unchanged and stand as living monuments of what each and every one of us should endeavor to sustain. But, notwithstanding the fact that some of us are not Good Samaritans, let not those who are true to their obligations tire on that account, but rather work the harder, and try and make all like unto themselves.

Now, Most Worthy Chief, I imagine that there are some here who expect me to say something relative to a side branch of the Samaritan Order, who are not working under the control or authority of our Grand Lodge. I simply d sire to say that if there is any such, that they will be disappointed, as I do not consider this either the time or place to discuss pro or con the merits or demerits of either branch of the Order of Good Samaritans. Permit me, however, to say that in my humble opinion the field for labor is large, and that there is work enough to do for us all, and I trust that the day is not far distant when we will all be working under one common flag, governed by one common authority and acknowledging allegiance to one National Grand Lodge.

A few words to the Daughters of Samaria and I have done. Do not, my sisters imagine for one moment that in the preparation of this address I have not intended to acknowledge the claims that you have upon the institution, nor to give to you that meed of praise that is your just due; far from it. I have simply addressed myself to the brethren in general terms, because they were the weaker branch of our Order. If every male member but did his duty as the Daughters of Samaria, then would our Order be second to none, indeed. When sickness, sorrow and death visits the fireside of one of us, there also will be found one of you, my sisters, and there is no brother here who will but acknowledge that to you in a great degree is due the upholding and future perpetuity of our beloved Order. Go on, then, in your good work. Tire not in well doing. Your reward will be found in the Grand Lodge above -that Lodge of undying light and love.

And now my task is done, and if I have said aught that will redound to the future good and welfare of our noble Order, I will have been amply repaid for my labor, cheerfully performed in behalf of Love, Purity and Truth.

Rev. A. J. Marshall, R. W. G. L., then discussed the merits of the Order, the Grand March took place about 9 p. m. of the 22th, led by M. P. Martin.

The sessions of Thursday and Friday were very interesting. It adjourned to meet at Charlotte June 1st, 1882.

Hon G. A. Mebane, R. W. P. G. C., and his associate, were unanimously elected Grand Representatives to attend the National Grand Lodge which convenes in Washington, D. C., September next.

No Hospital Needed.

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.—*New York Independent*

NASBY IN EUROPE.

May 15th Mr. D. R. Locke, (Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby) will sail for Europe, for the purpose of contributing a series of Letters to the TOLEDO BLADE. These letters will cover a period of six months, commencing June 1.

They will be written in Mr. Nasby's peculiar vein, and will be as lively as he can make them.

THE

Toledo Weekly Blade

is the LARGEST Political and Family paper in the United States, and in addition to this feature, contains a dozen others, known and approved by a majority of the families in every State and Territory.

TERMS:

For Three Months, post-paid, - 50 cts.
For Six Months, - - - $1.00.

NASBY PORTRAIT FREE.

Every subscriber to the BLADE, during the publication of Mr. Locke's European Letters, for either three or six months, will receive free of charge a splendid

PORTRAIT OF MR. LOCKE,

in size and style similar to the one of President Garfield which we issued last summer. This portrait in the picture stores would sell for 50 cts. It will not be put upon the market at all, and can only be had by subscribers to the BLADE.

Those desiring these letters complete and the portrait, will do well to send their orders early. We shall print an extra edition, to be able to send back numbers, but the supply will doubtless be exhausted in a month. Send your orders immediately.

Specimen copies of the BLADE mailed to any address upon application. Send your subscription at once. Address

BLADE CO.,
Toledo, O.

IMPORTANT TO AGENTS,—THE LIFE OF
GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

By his personal friend, MAJOR BUNDY, Editor of N. Y. Mail, is the only edition to which Gen. Garfield has given personal attention or facts. Beautifully illustrated, printed and bound. "The best."—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. "The neatest."—N. Y. Herald. "The most useful, sensible and satisfactory."—N. Y. Tribune. Full length steel portrait by Hall, from a picture taken expressly for this work. Active Agents Wanted. Liberal terms. Send $1.00 at once for complete outfit. A. S. BARNES & CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $10 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 2 oct 15-1y

SEND 10 cts. to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine, for best Agency System in the World. Expensive gift in it free. May 22-1y

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC.—(WHITE.)

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F & A M, meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Lodge 319, F & A M, meets 3d Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Concord Chapter No 1, R A M, meets 3d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Council No. 4, R and O M, meet 2d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K T, meets 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Carolina Lodge 231, meet 1st and 3d Mondays in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

I. O. O. F.

Cape Fear Lodge No 3, meets every Tuesday evening.

Orion Lodge No 7, meets every Wednesday evening.

Campbell Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.

Rebecca Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 2d and 4th Thursday evening of each month.

O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No 158, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p m

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Cornelius Harnett Council No 231, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month.

The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Stonewall Lodge No. 1, Meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street.

Germania Lodge No. 4, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.

Endowment Rank No. 221, meet 2d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall.

I. O. R. M.

Wyoming Tribe No. 4, meets every Tuesday evening, at their Hall on Prince s between front and Second streets.

MASONIC—(COLORED.)

Mt. Nebo Lodge meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Red Cross streets.

Giblem Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Eighth and Princess treets.

G. U. O. O. F.

Free Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner Dock and Water sts

Golden Lyre Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner Market and Water streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARYLAND

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,

54 Saratoga St., Baltimore Md.

The Board of Directors take this opportunity of informing the public of the superior advantages of this Institution to patients suffering from Eye and Ear affections. The Institution has been in operation for the past twelve years, and is most centrally located, two doors below St. Paul's church. Indigent patients will find admission, free of charge. By order of the Board of Directors. G. W. DORBIN, President.

DIRECTORS—B. F. Newcomer, Sam'l M. Shoemaker, Prof. H. E. Shepherd, Sup. Pub. Schools John H. B. Latrobe, D. J. Foley, C. Morton Stewart, Christian Ax, Benj. F. Ulman, and others.

For special information apply to

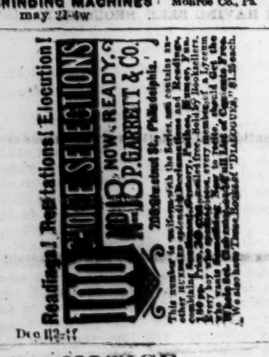
DR. GEO. REULING,
No. 79 W. Monument St., (Mt. Vernon Place)
Surgeon in charge, may 22 4w

MAKE HOME BEAUTIFUL, Fine Steel Engravings, Choice subjects. Lowest prices Send for Catalogue and price list. AGENTS WANTED. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. may 22 4w

HAVE YOU EVER KNOWN

Any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver or kidneys? And when these organs are in good condition do you not find their possessor enjoying good health? Parker's Ginger Tonic always regulates these important organs, and never fails to make the blood rich and pure, and to strengthen every part of the system. It has cured hundreds of despairing invalids. Ask your neighbor about it. may 22 4w

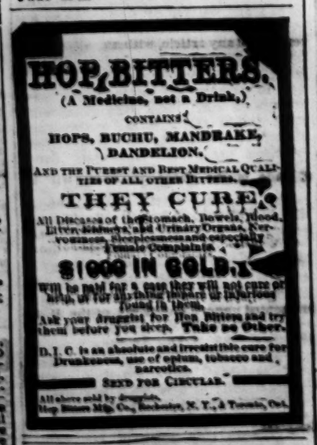
TANITE
EMERY WHEELS and GRINDING MACHINES
For Saw-Mills, Foundries, and Machine Shops. For circulars, address
THE TANITE CO.
Stroudsburg, Monroe Co., Pa.
may 22-4w



Dec 13-1y

NOTICE.

ALL persons visiting Waccamaw Lake on excursions, would do well to call on Henry McDowell for pleasure boats and dinner. He is always on hand.
June 20 1f.



$66 A WEEK in your town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address

H. HALLETT & CO.,
aug 10—1y Portland, Maine.

REMOVAL OF LAW OFFICE

I HAVE REMOVED MY OFFICE to the suite of rooms first floor of National Bank Building, corner Front and Princess streets, Entrance on both streets.

J. I. MACKE.
march 20 2w All'y-at-Law.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO Augusta, Me. may 15 1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSENTHAL'S

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

32 Market Street.

A Word of Advice to My Patrons.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL its Branches, and my arrangements enable me to recieve New Arrivals of Styles, of the Best Make, Weekly.

My Stock will tell in the Future as it has in the Past.

Call and examine before you purchase.

My School Shoes cannot be surpassed by any in the State.

Remember the new sign of the Show-Case.

Next week I will give you some of my Popular Prices; no time this week.

Respectfully,

C. ROSENTHAL,

32 Market St.
oct 19— Sign of the Show Case.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

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DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

nov 22—1

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa
Dec 13-1y

Quick returns and great profits. Any one can do the work or run the business. We will start you. $12 per day and upwards made by the industrious. Many have made fortunes. Both sexes, young and old, succeed from the first hour. Capital not needed; we will start you. $12 per day guaranteed

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1881.

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, -

Is going to sail for home on July 2d. He is the richest man in the British Isles, and came over to this country to see it. He would not be interviewed but delegated Bull Run Russell. "In answer" Dr. Russell said, "to the question what is the most novel thing you have seen in America?" he replied, This system of interviewing.

"Did not the Duke come with the special purpose of studying certain features of the American railway system with a view of introducing them in England?" was asked.

"Oh, no. He came only to see America; but being a large land owner and interested in railways, he made a point of seeing all that was noteworthy. He has said that he has seen nothing in the American system, much as it has impressed him, which can be imported into England with advantage. He thinks the English system is best adapted to England. The Pennsylvania Road is the best we have seen, and the Duke says it is fully equal to the best in England. He was therefore anxious to see the works at Altoona in order to compare them with the English works at Crewe. He found no novelty in them except the making of cast iron wheels. In fact, a great many of the workmen at Altoona came from the shops at Crewe. To the Duke's mind, the most striking and desirable thing about American railways is the shortening of the system between San Francisco and the eastern seaports. The new line now building will be 500 miles shorter than the old, and if only they will accelerate their pace and not stop so long at the stations, there is no doubt in his mind that it will be extensively patronized by the inhabitants of India and Australia in their visits to England. They will be able to save time and see this country at the same time."

"How large a portion of the time have you been on the rail?"

"Almost all of it. In the last ten days we have slept only one night in bed. We seldom stopped longer than one day in any city. We were three or four days here, two days in Boston, two days in Quebec, a few days in Ottawa, where the Duke visited his nephew, Lord Lorne, five days in the Yosemite Valley, and four days in San Francisco. We went down the mines, up the elevators, visited the smelting works, and the great farms of the west, saw the virgin soil, and everywhere were treated with great kindness. The The Duke remarked that the east had ceased to grow corn because of its inability to compete with the west, and how then should England hope to do it? We were also impressed with the lawlessness of the west, mostly by reports, as we saw nothing of it ourselves. But we heard frequently of killings, and while we were standing in the door of a hotel at Leadville a man was shot. Every day almost out there we would hear: 'Jim Moon's been shot,' or 'Billy the Kid has killed another man.' The Duke thought a little martial law would do good. There seems to be one redeeming feature, however—usually it is one ruffian that kills another."

He did not see the "new Tichborne claimant," but heard of him.

Reverting to the question of the American railway system Dr. Russell said: "The Duke has been struck by the numerous rival lines running side by side for miles and has remarked in explanation of the fact that English capital is not forthcoming to build lines, that the capitalists are afraid of the growth of monopolies. They see, he said, the great lines oftentimes coming into the hands of men who are practically irresponsible. The system of railway government is very different with us. That a road should have a political character we cannot at all understand; we think it only as a thing to carry passengers, and its management is in the hands of directors who actually manage it; who, besides, are appointed by the shareholders, and are amenable to them, and whose accounts are always open to scrutiny."

THERE'S MUSIC IN THE WATERS.—Yes, music in the waters; music in the ocean; music in the solemn forest; music in the watching star; music in the cannon; music everywhere, but the sweetest, and the most for the money, is found in the Southern Musical Journal. Just see in the June number, that sweet song, "The Old Musician and His Harp;" the grand chorus, "There's Music in the Waters;" "Mascot Polka," from the latest opera, and "Blossom Waltz," for the six year old music student. Over $1 worth in this one number—$12 worth yearly—and to cap all, $1 worth of Premium Sheet Music presented each subscriber. Twenty pages of musical reading matter, and eight pages of music monthly; and all for only $1 25 yearly. Send a 3 cent stamp for specimen copy of the neatest, brightest and best musical Magazine in the land. Address LUDDEN & BATES' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga.

Senator Hoar has purchased a rock at the base of Mount Wachusett, in Princeton, Mass., on which Mrs. Mary Rowlandson, of Lancaster, his great-grand mother, was ransomed from the Indians, and has enclosed it with an iron fence. An appropriate inscription has been cut on the stone.

Miss Nellie Hutchinson, a journalist, is to a large extent editor of the New York Sunday Tribune, which is altogether the brightest and best issue of that paper for the seven days of the week.

Christopher Columbus always paid for his local paper promptly, and being an attentive reader he always found out when new worlds were ripe.

General Beauregard is busily engaged in writing a history of the Confederate government and of the late war.

DEMOCRATS AND BONDS.

The Democrats have had so much to say about the Republicans stealing bonds that were issued by the Republican Convention and Legislature of 1868 and 1869, that we publish below the names of the DEMOCRATS and Republicans who received and used said bonds. This will be kept standing for the future in this paper.

The following, who received bonds, were DEMOCRATS.

R. H. Cowan,	$ 2,000,000
W. J. Hawkins,	3,200,000
Geo. W. Swepson,	6,666,000
Wm. Johnson,	2,000,000
E. Belo,	1,440,000
P. Mallett,	500,000
J. B. Stubbs,	450,000
Total,	$16,256,000

Those below were Republicans:

Dr. Wm. Sloan,	$2,000,000
A. J. Jones,	1,500,000
Total,	$3,500,000

For every Dollar received by a Republican, a DEMOCRAT got FIVE.

Of the late Henry S. Lane an old friend relates that he was chosen chairman of the Republican Convention in '56, just after a severe attack of illness. Pale, cadavorous and weak he took the chair, and was regarded with astonishment by the southern delegates, some of whom asked, "What is there about that man to recommend him for the chairman?" Presently Mr. Lane began to speak, and in the flowery manner especially pleasing to the southerners. At the end of his speech they rushed over to the Indiana delegates, enthusiastically shaking hands, and one exclaimed in the exuberance of his joy: "Heavens! he's old Demosthenes; have you any more like him in Indiana?"—*Ind. Sentinll.*

General James Wilson, of Keene, N. H., who died recently, was a famous leader of the New Hampshire Whigs half a century ago. In the "hard cider campaign" he made a speech in which he said, "I stand six feet and one inch in my stockings, and every inch a Whig." "Then," exclaimed a mathematico-political Whig, "you are good for seventy-three votes."

A list of Presidential postoffices existing April 1st has been prepared at the Postoffice Department. The number foots up 1,840, divided as follows: First class offices, 83; second class, 404; third class, 1,353. The state of New York has the largest number, 191, closely followed by Illinois, with 168. Virginia has but twenty-three and Maryland but fifteen.

The best pig has the least amount of offal in dressing; is compact in its parts, and its flesh is of the very best quality. Of such are the Essex and Suffolk, and some other allied "small breeds." One can "go further and fare worse" than to select the Essex for the piggery, that is to make profitable returns.

When Secretary Windom made the 103d call for 5 per cent coupon bonds (May 12,) $118,000,000 worth were outstanding. Since then $35,000,000 worth have been received for continuance at 3½ per cent, and it is believed that the balance will be sent in within the limited time, July 1.

Mrs. Elizabeth Poynton Harbart, editor of the "Woman's Kingdom" in the *Inter Ocean*, is chairman of a committee on securing the celebration of Fore-Mother's day on the next 4th of July.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

July 2.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted quiet at 39 cents per gallon, and 175 casks changed hands at that figure, closing dull and lower to sell.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. The sale of 500 bbls Strained was made on 'Change at $1 75. Fine rosins dull and in light request.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $3 15 per bbl, of 280 lbs. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted firm at $2 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market steady, with no sales reported. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼	" "
S. Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling	9¼	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	28 bales
Spirits Turpentine	758 casks
Rosin,	2097 bbls
Tar,	181 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	234 bbls

July 5.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 39 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 150 casks at that figure.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, with sales of 500 bbls Strained and 500 do Good Strained at quotations.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $3 15 per bbl of 280 lbs. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted firm at $2 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Market steady, with no sales reported. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling.	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	17 bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	808 casks.
Rosin,	1879 bbls.
Tar,	256 "
Crude turpentine,	1390 "

July 6.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was unusually active and about 1,000 casks changed hands during the day at 39 cents per gallon; closing strong.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls Good Strained at quotations.

TAR—Sales of receipts reported at $2 85 per bbl of 280 lbs., being a decline of 30 cents on last reports.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted firm at $2 85 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at quotations, being an advance of 10 cents on last reports.

COTTON—Market steady, with no sales reported. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼	" "
Strict G. Ordinary	—	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling	10¼	" "
Good Middling.	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	50 bales
Spirits turpentine,	250 casks
Rosin,	725 bbls
Tar,	145 "
Crude turpentine.	289 "

July 7.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was steady at 39 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 350 casks at that figure.

ROSIN—The market was steady at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 600 bbls Good Strained at quotations.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $2 85 per bbl of 280 lbs. Market quoted firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted firm at $2 85 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was firm at a slight advance in price, but without reported transactions. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7¼	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8¼	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEITTS.

Cotton	4 bales
Spirits turpentine	452 casks
Rosin	1350 bbls
Tar,	144 bbls
Crude turpentine	183 bbls

July 8.

SPIRITS TURPETINNE.—The market opened steady at 39 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 30 casks at that figure, closing quiet.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Also, sales of 75 bbls fine grades (F and G) at from $1 85 to $1 95 per bbl.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $2 75 per bbl of 280 lbs, being a decline of 10 cents on last reports.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quoted firm at $2 85 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was firm, with no sales to report. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7¾	cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¾	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	9¾	" "
Middling,	10¾	" "
Good Middling.	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	27 bales
Spirits Turpentine	117 casks
Rosin,	344 bbls
Tar,	148 bbls
Crude Turpentine	199 bbls

JOHN WERNER,

The Practical German Barber and Perfumer.

PERSONALLY IN ATTENDANCE AT HIS

NEW HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

No. 29, Market Street, Near Front.

And also a Stand on the corner of Front and Princess Streets,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Manufacturer of Parisian Brilliantine, Friction and Lusion. Also, Extracts, Colognes, Beautifier, Hair Oils, Tonics, Renewer, Renovator, Hungarian, Cosmetic, and Hair Dyes of Every Shade.

None but the best workmen employed by me. jan 9 tf

Proposals for Furnishing Rations and Ship Chandlery for Revenue Vessels.

CUSTOM HOUSE, WILMINGTON, N. C., COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 20, 1881.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday May 16, 1881, for supplying rations and ship chandlery (to be bid for separately) for the use of the crews and vessels of the United States Revenue Marine Service in this Collection District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882. Schedules of articles of ship chandlery to be bid for will be furnished on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive defects, if deemed for the interest of the Government so to do.

W. P. CANADAY, Collector.

may 1-3t

THE WONDERFUL REMEDIES

OF THE LATE FLORA AND CATHARINE McDonald, of Bladen County, can be found at Harry Loeb's Grocery Store in this city, and at Sedberry's Drug Store in Fayetteville, N. C. The Pain Exterminator cures Diptheria, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Toothache, Headache, Sprains, Bruises, Corns and Frost bite. This celebrated medicine can be recommended by everybody in Bladen County. The money will be refunded unless the Exterminator gives satisfaction.

ALEX. & M. McDONALD, Sole agents, P. O. Box 48, Wilmington, N. C

By permission we refer to the following letter:

HOLLY STORE, Sampson Co., N. C., Feb. 7, 1881.

I certify with pleasure that M. McDonald has cured me of an eating cancer. And any one suffering with such a terrible disease will do well to see him. For further information apply to me JESSE TEW.

march 27 1881 tf

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co. Portland, Me. 8427-1y

TEACHERS WANTED $75 to $150 per month—steady work all spring and summer. For particulars address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. tw

SEND 10 cts. to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine, for best Agency Business in the World. Expensive outfit free. may 25-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., May 15, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after May 15th, 1880, at 6:30 p. m., Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	6.40 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at	12:30 P. M
Leave Weldon at	3:39 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at	9:45 P. M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS Daily—Nos. 40 North and 40 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	6:25 P M
Arrive at Weldon	1:25 A M
Leave Weldon	6:15 M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot	11:25 P M

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 7:30 P. M. Daily, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5.00 A. M. Returning leave Tarboro at 9.50 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8.30 P. M.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

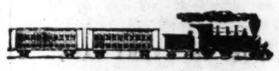
All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent. may 15-tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company,



WILMINGTON, N. C., May 13, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER MAY 15TH, at 8:45 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily) Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington	10.05 P M
Leave Florence	2 40 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction	5.45 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	6.00 A. M
Leave Columbia	10.00 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction	10 20 P.M
Leave Florence at	2.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.30 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West, and Day Mail and Passenger Train, No 43 East.

Leave Wilmington	11.45 P. M
Arrive at Florence	3.15 A. M
Leave Florence	1.05 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6 05 P M

Train No. 43 stops at all Stations.

No. 40 stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff and Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. R., C., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on train 47.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent. may 13-tf

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., June 4, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after JUNE 5, 1881, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN.

Daily except Sundays.

No. 1	Leave Wilmington	9.45 A M
	Arrive at Charlotte at	6 45 P M
No. 2	Leave Charlotte at	6.00 A M
	Arrive at Wilmington at	3.25 P M

Trains No. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

These trains make close connection at Charlotte with trains No. 3 and 4 for Cleveland Springs and all points on Shelby Division.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

No. 5	Leave Wilmington at	5:30 P. M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	1:20 A. M
	" Charlotte at	8:00 A. M
No. 6	Leave Charlotte at	7:30 P. M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	1:20 A. M
	" Wilmington at	9:30 A M

No. 5 Train is Daily except Sunday, but no connection to Raleigh on Saturday.

No. 6 Train is Daily except Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

No. 3	Leave Charlotte	7:00 P. M
	Arrive at Shelby	10:30 P. M.
No. 4	Leave Shelby	6:00 A. M
	Arrive at Charlotte	9:30 A. M

Trains Nos. 1 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet to and from Raleigh, except as above.

Through Sleeping Cars between Raleigh and Charlotte.

Trains No. 1 and 2 make connection at Charlotte with A., T. & O. R. R., arriving at Statesville same evening, and connecting there with W. N. C. R. R. for Asheville and all points on W. N. C. R. R.

Trains No. 3 and 4 connect closely with Chester & Lenoir, at Lincolnton.

V. Q. JOHNSON, June 5-tf General Superintendent.

PROSPECTUS.

THE

WILMINGTON POST

With its Exceedingly Large Subscription LIST is the Best

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

in this State. It is the only

Republican Paper

Published in the Second and Third Congressional Districts.

It reaches all classes of the people, WHITE and COLORED.

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COLOR OR NATIVITY.

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LARGEST COMMERCIAL CITY

in North Carolina.

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AND

MARKET REPORTS.

IT IS OPPOSED TO

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Political or

Commercial,

And Exposes them Whenever

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THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION

WOLFE'S

Schiedam

Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all may concer

of trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under a recent act of the U. S Congress.

UDOLPHUS WOLFE'S SONS & CO., 19 Beaver street, New York.

may 28-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, of New Hanover County, in a cause therein pending, wherein Thomas Nichols, Allen Jackson, and George Jackson, by their next friend Thomas Nichols, are Plaintiffs, and Phillis Nichols is Defendant: the undersigned, a Commissioner for that purpose duly appointed by said Court, will expose to sale by public auction, for CASH, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, on

Monday, the 6th day of June, 1881,

at 12 M., the land and premises in said decree ordered to be sold, which are situated in the city of Wilmington, and are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning eighty feet from the N. W. intersection of Hanover and Third Streets, running thence along Hanover Street westwardly forty feet, thence northwardly parallel with Third Street one hundred and fifty-five feet to a twenty foot Avenue, thence along said Avenue eastwardly, parallel with Hanover Street forty (40) feet, thence southwardly parallel with Third Street one hundred and fifty-five feet, to the beginning.

J. E. MAMPSON, Commissioner.

April 21—ts

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA., May 12, 1881.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 15TH, 1881, Trains on this Road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot at 4.00 P. M

(Stops only at Belfield.)

Arrive at Weldon at 8:58 P. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at 12.35 P. M

Arrive at Weldon at 5.10 P. M

FREIGHT.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at 9.05 A. M

Arrive at Weldon at 2.35 P. M

GOING NORTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Weldon daily at 1.30 A. M

Arrive at Petersburg at 4.05 A. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at 1.30 P. M

Arrive at Petersburg at 3.35 P. M

FREIGHT.

Leave Weldon daily at 6.00 P. M., except Sunday.

Arrive at Petersburg, at 11.25 P. M

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.

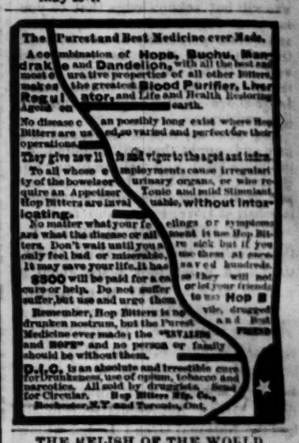
Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street Depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street Depot.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.

W. P. TAYLOR Gen'l Ticket Agent.

W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains may 29-tf



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HOP BITTERS,

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion,

and the purest and best medical qualities of all other bitters

THEY CURE

All diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidney and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, and especially Female complaints. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters. Take no other. Send for circular. Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. Y., and Toronto, Ont.

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POSITIVELY CURED

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissners Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all disease of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price for large box, $1.00, or set to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price.

ASH & ROBBINS, PUBLITO STREET, 360 BROOKLYN, N. Y. March 30-1y.

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$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. feb 25-1y

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